15: U.S. Navy --25-26
116, 191, 875, 883, 177.87
636.87

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Sessions of the koshusho [MC: 'National Language Training Schools' established to teach Japanese to the Formosans.] are held in schoolrooms, public halls, special buildings built for the purpose, or private homes. Teachers are almost invariably Formosan-Chinese, usually members of the local young men's association who have been graduated at least from the primary schools. Quality of instruction necessarily varies greatly. A young Formosan-Chinese states that in some districts, members of the young men's association are particularly active and enthusiastic. In such cases, instruction and results at the training school may be satisfactory. In other districts there is little local interest and the quality of instruction is poor. Often the instructors themselves have an inadequate knowledge of Japanese. It is stated that occasionally a Japanese with earnest conviction to aid in the process of assimilation will volunteer [26] to teach. Such cases are extremely rare, however. Instructors receive no pay."

15: U.S. Navy--32-33 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 462, 466, 883

"The percentage of women among the total number of [33] employed persons in various industries is indicated by the following figures:

Table 25: Percentage of Industrial Workers who are Women.

Textile industry	73.4	Chemicals	26.4
Metals	10.6	Lumber	5.8
Machinery	1.2	Foodstuffs	34.8
Ceramics	18.2	Printing	12.9
'Others'	68.2		

The textile industry is negligible in Taiwan. If it is excluded, women numbered approximately 30.6 percent of the people employed in Taiwan in 1936. Women and children labor in the mines and are used to provide motive power for wagons, push-car lines and construction gangs. The wages for women are usually about half those for men. Human life as well as labor is cheap, and the employers in Taiwan are notoriously careless of safety and sanitary conditions in industry."

40: Kirk--25-26 S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosans-1-2
116, 561, 575, 658, 883, 177.88 Japanese

"Youth movements. The Japanese are laying great stress upon the various youth movements which are actively sponsored in Taiwan by the Government General and the local provincial governments. There are young men's associations, young women's associations, and Boy Scouts. These organizations aim to

> train and drill youth spiritually and physically to inculcate loyalty, to improve character as loyal subjects, to instill a spirit of public service, to encourage self-help, self-control and initiative, to increase knowledge and skill necessary for practical life, to encourage diligence and thrift, and to improve general health conditions of the nation.

The specific purpose of the young women's association (Joshi Seinen Dan), especially among Formosan Chinese, is 'to encourage and propagate the use of the national language, to inculcate female virtue, to educate women in housekeeping, to improve home-life, to cultivate sentiments through recreation, to improve health conditions, and thus to train women in sound womanhood.' The young woman's movements, however, are far less active than the men's associations. The local territory covered by each association corresponds to a public school district. Young people under 20 years of age

who are graduates of [26] public schools may join the youth movement. The young Formosan Chinese members are particularly interested in spreading the use of the Japanese language and in raising the Formosan standards of living. The young men are called upon to assist the police in traffic control during celebrations, to serve on watch duty or to run errands, and even to do hard manual labor, on occasion, when additional workers are needed.

The geographical position of Formosa and the ethnic factors in the overwhelming non-Japanese population are largely responsible for the determined drive of the Imperial government to assimilate the Formosans as speedily as possible."